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Taken Oct. 1904.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE.

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UNLAWFUL HABITUAL COHABITATION BETWEEN THE RACES.

From the *Vicksburg Light*.
Circuit Court convened here Monday morning and Judge Anderson delivered an able charge to the grand jury. The key note of his charge was the "Unlawful Habitual Cohabitation between the Races," meaning of course white men and negro women.

The following are the words of Judge Anderson on the subject which we clip from the *Vicksburg American*:

Judge Anderson referred in a most vehement and determined manner to the unlawful habitual cohabitation particularly known to exist between the races, saying: "I have touched upon this subject to other grand juries, and while it is painful to me to do so, I intend to keep touching upon it until there is the arousing of public opinion to that stage where something will be done to abate the evil. We know that these conditions exist, and yet nothing is done. It may be possible that some of the grand jurors themselves might have been affected, and it was not altogether their statement that they could not get evidence. It is a fact, too, that this evil is not confined to any caste, or standard of society, but the best men of the community, men with beautiful wives and children at their homes, actually cohabit with negro women, and the result has been that I believe to a great degree, the servant problem has become more serious resulting from this condition of affairs.

"As I say, we find men indulging this evil, in many instances to be the very stars of society, who revel and enjoy this disgusting and awful in-

dulgence, and who in many instances walk along the street, and meet their unlawful children, and see them going along to school.

"The condition has become so extreme that it is a great degree the great problem between the races, as many of the good negroes condemn and are fighting against it, and they are to be praised and upheld in their effort to stamp out the evil.

"It takes us back, gentlemen, to the time of our Saviour, who, when he was brought face to face with the woman who had committed adultery, and she was charged by the many men gathered. He said unto her, 'Let him without sin cast the first stone,' and they all slunk away, every son of a tinker of them. And this I bring up for you to consider that there is the great moral lesson to be cited. I contend that from the moral point of view the women should not be made more to blame than the men. There is no use going down into the slums where these disreputable women exist, to correct the evil of habitual unlawful cohabitation. The example should be made of the men who brazenly indulge in this vice, while many of them have beautiful wives and daughters who are at home, and they are indulging their wealth in supporting these disreputable women, living double lives.

"I contend that the man who persistently indulges in this evil—the man who is an habitual victim to it—is beneath the notice of a respectable cur dog. Never under the existing conditions may we hope for that elevation of social standard to which we claim and wish to adhere until we can first clean out our town nests, and obliterate such practices from our country.

"As I said before, I do not conceive that I can bring about a radical reform immediately by calling attention to this evil, but by hammering away and keeping at the general public feeling, good can be accomplished. "Several days ago a prominent lawyer friend of mine came to me and asked me why I did not call particular attention to those social degenerates, and I told him that I had, and that the newspapers had always noticed it. He had not seen what the papers had said, so it goes to show that there has not been enough done. A sensation sometimes does good, so we want a sensation along this line of moral upbuilding, and by the help of God, so long as I remain in office I shall do my duty as I see it, regardless of fear or favor.

"I think that as I said before the servant question is greatly chargeable to this bad practice of the white men. In many instances we see that instead of the servant being willing to give reference, she wants reference before she will go to work."

In concluding his charge Judge Anderson referred to the lessening of crime and felony in Warren county, with a great deal of pride, and cited the few cases of heavy crimes that have been committed. He said that social evils are evidently paramount for the people to combat now, and regardless of criticism, he intends to do his duty in calling attention to these evils, just so long as he shall remain in office.

POINTERS OUT OF POCKET BUT GOT EVEN.

A squire not a great distance from Philadelphia was visited by a client, who protested that a liveryman had "shaved" him dreadfully, and he wanted to come up to him.

"I asked him," explained the client, "the charge for a horse to go to Dedham. He replied \$1. I ordered the horse, and on my return offered in payment \$1; he insisted on another dollar for coming back, and made me pay it."

The squire gave him legal advice, which follows: "Going to the liveryman, he asked: 'How much will you charge for a horse to Salem?'"

"Five dollars," replied the stable owner.

"Harness him up!" The client went to Salem and returning by railroad, went to the stable, saying: "Here's your \$5."

"Where's my horse?" asked the liveryman, in surprise.

"At Salem," answered the client. "I only hired him to go to Salem."

NEGRO PROBLEM FOR THE NORTH.

Before a missionary mass meeting in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, called to discuss the work of the Episcopal church among the negroes, Bishop Burgess of the diocese of Long Island, who presided, declared that the fate of the church and state alike are involved in the solution of this problem.

Rev. W. F. Graham.

THE BEE presents this week Rev. W. F. Graham, president of the American Beneficial Insurance Co., of Richmond, Va., one of the most active and progressive men in the state of Virginia. Dr. Graham, at the time the Virginia legislature passed an act requiring all insurance companies in his state to deposit ten thousand dollars with the state treasurer, before his company could continue its business, he promptly drew the money and deposited it. The people of the South are greatly indebted to this distinguished divine and financier for the progressive condition of the colored people in the state of Virginia. There is no man better known throughout the South than Dr. Graham. He is a careful man as well as an honest man. This company has been in operation some time. Before he established a branch office in Washington Rev. Graham had so advanced his company in the South that he commanded the admiration of the business world, and today it is said that his association will be equal to any in the United States. The American Beneficial Insurance Company has made wonderful inroads in this city. The people have confidence in it. He conducts it upon



REV. W. F. GRAHAM.

If the white people do not elevate the negro, he declared the negro will surely drag their superiors to his own level. Christianity alone could do it, he said.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. J. Wrigley, arch-basis that has forced the people to have confidence in it. A full history of the workings and progress of this company will be published in a future issue of THE BEE.

deacon of South Brooklyn, feared that a mistake had been made in the enfranchisement of the negro. If this mistake had been made, great must be the reparation from the North in money and in work to bring the negro to a state where he might work out his own destiny. Industrial education will be the means for this, Dr. Wrigley believed.

Dr. Wrigley said that practically a state of anarchy existed in the South today. A great movement of negroes had set into the cities where they were living wretchedly, shiftlessly, yet before the war they had done practically the skilled labor of the South. The trouble he believed had come from a misconception of what liberty meant when the negro race was emancipated. Negroes in this condition were a menace to the church, to the state and to themselves. They must be educated and made to see God. They must be given a chance for industrial development. Then when the negro had his chance, if he took advantage of it, he should be received at his true worth as a man, despite his color. In this work of regeneration the North must bear the burden, for it alone has the money.

THE INAUGURATION PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

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WHY NOT?

From the Putnam (Conn.) Patriot.

There is a weekly paper printed at the National Capital called THE BEE, conducted in the interest of the colored people of the United States, and evidently edited and managed by educated colored men who are neither narrow-minded nor obsequious, who understand their constitutional rights and manfully contend for them. It believes, as every sensible person must, that an educated black man is a better citizen than an illiterate one; it believes further that to possess all the rights that every white citizen is allowed, will elevate the black man as well as the white man, and does not acquiesce in the idea that the black man must be satisfied with industrial opportunities, and give up the struggle for political and civil rights possessed by the white man, however ignorant and degraded he may be.

Speaking of the various restrictions placed upon the black man at the South by law, THE BEE says:

"The Republican party, in its last platform, pledged itself to inquire into and find a remedy for the evil of disfranchisement. There are influences at work to render that pledge abortive. The colored man owes it to himself to see that he shall not be a party to this thing, by giving aid and comfort to

Our schools.

HIGH SCHOOL DEFENDED.

DR. RICHARDSON REPLIES TO RECENT CRITICISM.

Says Record of M Street School is Refutation—"Jim Crowism" and the Colored Race.

Dr. George H. Richardson, who was a trustee of the public schools of the District of Columbia before the creation of the present Board of Education, recently discussed before the Bethel Literary Society, composed of representative colored citizens, the "Status of the Colored Schools in the District of Columbia," at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church last Tuesday evening. There were present men of the professions, several educators and others, all interested in the conditions growing out of the recent report of the director of high schools reflecting on the management of the M Street High School, and the character of the work accomplished,



which the board of education, on a proper showing, had expunged from the records.

After an introductory as to the reasons for and purposes of system in educational affairs, Dr. Richardson, quoting from Dr. Eliot of Harvard, "that democratic education may be made more universally accessible," presented the history of the educational movement in the District from 1865 to 1900. He outlined two separate systems of education, one for the white and one for the colored population, each managed and controlled by representatives of the respective races, and stated that the investigation instituted in 1898 and 1900 was for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conduct of the white schools was productive of high results under the direction of Superintendent Powell. He declared that it is may be readily seen that the manifest intention of the Senate committee was to deal with the white schools entirely, to change the law with reference to them, leaving the colored schools to maintain their own supervision, work on their own individual problems, and demonstrate their equality, at least with the whites as far as educational concerns were considered.

DESIGNATED AS JIMCROWISM.
"Jim Crowism" runs rampant and rears its hideous bulk in our educational system—"jim crowism," which widens the breach and heightens and solidifies the barriers which stand between us and the rest of the community; which crystallizes the most malignant types of prejudice, prescribes the field in which genius shall operate, and denies to us the opportunities and results of competition on account of color.

"In the report of the board of education," said Dr. Richardson, "it is presumed that the director of high schools would express his opinion upon structural and vital educational points only upon a thorough analysis and just application of all the facts obtainable, and not upon hearsay or conclusions growing out of information falling short of positive knowledge. This the board of education has a perfect right to expect, and will, no doubt, in the future demand."

"In the report of the conduct of the M Street High School the director assumes supposed conditions as facts, when, on the contrary, they are only the phantasmagoria of a dyspeptic dream, unreal and delusive as a moonlight shimmer on a frozen lake. He seems to be the self-constituted interpreter of the divine purpose concerning the development and possibilities of the African species of the genus homo. Exceptional and isolated cases are adduced to prove our incompetency, while the best products of our educational efforts are hidden.

"In this regard his total ignorance of true conditions among colored people, over whose higher education he is permitted to preside, is strikingly and woefully manifest. The fact is that a very large majority of the people at the M Street High School are compelled to work early and late, in order

to enable them to attend school, and the director should know this.

RECORD OF THE SCHOOL.

"The record of the M Street High School," said Dr. Richardson, "being represented at Harvard, Yale, Brown, Cornell, Oberlin, Western Reserve and Howard universities, by students who have gone from the instruction of the teachers who are now dubbed as incompetent, is a sufficient refutation of the truth of the charge, and these pupils stand foremost in their respective colleges. Master French Tyson, Hugh Francis, Alfred Jackson and Miss Queen and Samuel Compton, each of whom entered colleges of the highest reputation and all without conditions, show work done somewhere."

The paper was discussed by Rev. O. W. J. Scott, Mr. Shelby J. Davidson, Rev. W. V. Tunnell, Attorney James A. Cobb, Prof. John H. Love and Mr. John Lane. There was a unanimity of sentiment that the matter should be taken up.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

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Self-Defence.

It is a matter of importance that one know how far he may go in using force against force in the defence of himself, his family and his property. The right of self-defence will occur to us as being a natural right. One could scarcely be expected when attacked, either in person or in property, to say, "I will wait for the law to punish the aggressor," for the one attacked has no means of knowing how far the attacking party may go in the use of violence, as he even may go to the extent of taking life.

Then, too, the law recognizes a weakness in human nature—or shall we call it strength rather, that impels one when attacked to defend himself by the use of force. Self-preservation is truly the first law of nature.

The law of self-defence is an old one, recognized from the beginning. It extends not only to one's own person but to one's own family and possessions. The old law speaks of a man's home as his "castle" and gave him the right to defend it, even to the extent of taking life; with certain limitations, which we will learn, that right still exists.

Of course there must be a limitation put upon the right of self-defence or it will be abused, and men, under cover of the excuse that they were put to an act of violence by necessity, will cover up acts which are unjustifiable and hence punishable. The law, broadly speaking, limits the right to cases where necessity exists, and it will only excuse a man when he uses that violence which under the circumstances would appeal to a reasonable man as necessary for his self-protection. Nor will a court compel him to exercise the best of judgment at the time, for it recognizes that when the occasion for self-defence presents itself, the mind of the one attacked is more or less disturbed and the even balance of his judgment shaken; but where the means taken to defend one's self are manifestly more than necessary, as where one slapped in the face draws a revolver and kills, the act will be considered unjustifiable and the perpetrator of it held to account; but if the person attacked has reasonable grounds for fearing that killing or a felony is being attempted by the attacking party, the defence may go to the extent of taking life. It is well decided that where one is merely struck with the fist and has no reasonable grounds for believing that he is in danger of being killed or of a felony being committed, his use of a gun, or a knife, or deadly weapon is unjustifiable.

The fact that the person defending himself was mistaken as to the intentions of his assailant does not affect his right to take life if there appeared to him at the time reasonable grounds to believe that unless he did so he would be killed or a felony would be perpetrated against him. It has been held that the mere fact that the assailant put his hand in his pocket was not sufficient to justify the taking of the assailant's life on the ground that the assailant was believed to be reaching for a weapon.

Suppose that the person called upon to defend himself had been himself the provoker of the quarrel or the immediate cause of the attack, would his subsequent use of violent means in self-defence be justified under the rules laid down? The question has arisen in many cases and has usually been decided in the negative. The person himself must be free from fault in order to justify himself for killing another.

(Continued on Last Page)

A DINING CAR SHOCK.

The Nice Old Lady Who Wanted a "Scotch Highball" at the Beginning of Her Meal.

Kansas City, Mo.—The waiter had shown me to a table, and before I had ordered he brought a woman about 60 and placed her across from me. The car was swaying and bumping over a new piece of track and the old lady seemed perturbed by the jarring and the noise. Her hair was nearly white, and it was waved over the temple. A little bonnet was held in place by broad silk ribbons, tied very carefully in a very regular bow under her right ear. A



"I WANT A SCOTCH HIGHBALL." (The Unusual Request Which Came from a Nice Old Lady Passenger.)

turn-down collar of white and a long, thin chain holding a pair of glasses were the only relief from the black silk frock. There she sat, the primmest old lady I had ever seen away from a mohair sofa. There was even a trace of a pucker to her mouth, just to accentuate. Most apparently on her way to the Missionary society's district convention.

I had contemplated having a small bottle of ale with my roast beef, but I ordered milk instead. While I am a believer in personal liberty I do not permit my theories to inflict themselves upon others. I ordered milk instead of beer, and the waiter split much of it on me and the table as the train swung around a sharp curve. The old lady noticed the mishap, but her face bore not a trace of slightest interest. With her in hearing distance I would not have risked laughing at anything. In the cold, business-like voice of the class leader she ordered—I could have told what it would be before she said a word—she ordered two eggs boiled medium, dry toast and a pot of hot tea. "It must be hot," she said. "And, waiter," she called, as he turned away, "before you bring the eggs I want a Scotch highball."

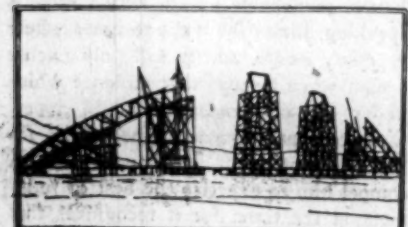
That is what she said. The car made a particularly wild lurch just then, which helped me to hide my surprise. That was all that saved me.

NOTABLE HIGH BRIDGE.

Highway Arch Span Which Is Being Constructed Over the Connecticut River.

Boston.—The highway bridge now under construction over the Connecticut river, between North Walpole, N. H., and Rockingham, Vt., a short distance above Bellows Falls, will when completed cross the stream with a single 540-foot span.

This span is notable for being the largest highway arch span in the United States, with the exception of the one



THE HIGH ARCH BRIDGE. (Connecticut River Span to be Next to Highest Bridge in Country.)

over the Niagara river, near the falls, and also because it is the only long arch span with suspended floor in the country.

The bridge consists of a 540-foot through cantilever span and a 104-foot eight-inch approach span on the Vermont side. It is over 31 feet wide over all, and carries a 20-foot clear carriage-way, and a six-foot clear structure.

The total weight of the steel which will go into the big structure will be 900,000 pounds.

Mistakes in Stamps.

By a simple error in the printing of a set of stamps the value is enormously increased to collectors. A short time ago a Dutch stamp was printed yellow instead of blue. A week later these stamps were sold at a great premium. A New Zealand stamp some years ago was printed upside down, and it is now worth a large sum. Among English stamps the old red penny, with the plate No. 255, is valued by collectors, and the small pink halfpenny, with plate No. 2, is not worth less than \$20. It is said that the plate of the latter was broken soon after it came into use and was never replaced, hence the value of the few stamps printed from it. It is always a question with amateurs whether to buy their stamps used or unused. But it is safe on a great occasion, such as the Jubilee or Exposition year, to buy them with the postmark.

To Build Large Temple.

The California Grand Lodge of Masons, which includes the subordinate lodges of Hawaii, is planning to build in San Francisco a temple large enough to accommodate all grand bodies of the craft within its jurisdiction. The present temple is about 40 years old.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D. Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1904, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 20, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,595 miles during the year, according to Poor's Manual, recently issued. In the southwestern states, 1,894 miles were built, 683 miles in the northwestern states, 602 miles in the Gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 486 miles in the central northern states, 348 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as \$14,862,111,544, and the liabilities \$14,289,529,959. The total earnings were \$1,908,857,826 in 1903, and \$1,720,814,900 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were \$1,316,349,214, and in 1902 were \$1,160,788,623. Net earnings in 1903 were \$592,508,512 and in 1902 were \$560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was \$239,426,707, and in 1902 was \$222,614,909. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to \$164,549,147, and in 1902 to \$151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was \$121,380,088, and in 1902 it was \$109,166,434.

The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,858, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 655,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algeron T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beulia McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be \$73."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beats." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In.

The new head tax of \$500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectually to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

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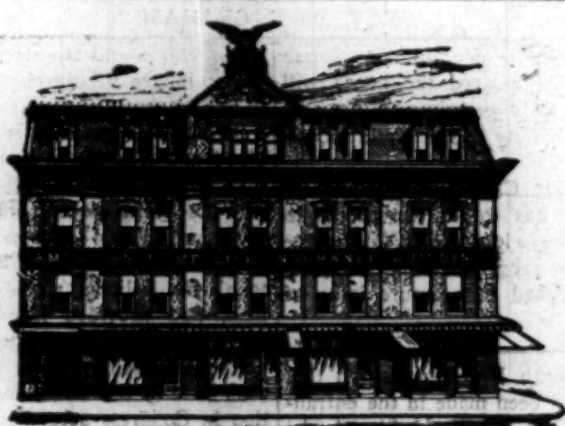
Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's 1st

August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYIHA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR WASH., D. C.,
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MOST DIMINUTIVE HUNTER.

Youngest Nimrod to Boast a Deer as the Trophy of His Small Rifle.

Northport, Me.—Northport claims the most diminutive, if not the youngest, real hunter in Maine. By real hunter is meant one who has shot a deer, moose or bear.

Walter R. Nealley is not much bigger than the proverbial "pint o' cider." He is 12 years old, weighs all of 61 pounds and towers four feet five in his boots.

His father, John B. Nealley, is a registered guide and quite a famous hunter and trapper.

Ever since Walter was big enough he has roamed the woods, first with a



WALTER R. NEALLEY.
(The Young Maine Hunter Who Has Bagged His First Deer.)

bow and arrow, then with an air-gun, then a shotgun. Last fall his pa gave him a fine 22-40 rifle.

Walter has used the rifle. He has shot many rabbits and partridges, taking the bunnies on the run in true sportsman style and the partridges on the wing.

Recently the lad was out alone, as he usually goes hunting, and came across a big buck. The youngster took deliberate aim and brought down the deer on the first try, with a bullet through the heart. He bled the buck. Then he gathered all the other boys of the neighborhood and a horse sled, returning in great triumph, the happiest and most envied boy in Northport.

Walter is a very cautious hunter and has a great fear of shooting some one or himself by accident, and is more careful with his gun than most men.

WOMAN COURT CLERK.

Miss Carrie Davidson, Only Woman in Country to Hold Position in the United States District Court.

Detroit, Mich.—Miss Carrie Davidson, daughter of the late Darius J. Davidson, who has just been appointed clerk of the United States district court in this city, says the Free Press, is the only woman in the United States honored with such an office. Her appointment by Judge Swan, however, ever, comes as a

continuous meritorious reward for naturally follows her work as deputy clerk of the court. Miss Davidson first entered the office as a clerk for her father in 1899, and the following year she was appointed a deputy. She is well known, very capable and well liked by all attorneys who have had business dealings in the United States district court.

No deputy clerk has yet been chosen by Miss Davidson and no appointment will probably be made for some time.

Gunboat Exceeds Contract Speed.

The gunboat Chattanooga exceeded her contract speed of 16.5 knots on her official trial at Newport, R. I., making an average of 16.95 knots in a continuous run of four hours in open water. When the board returned to Newport early in the evening, after completing the test, they were enthusiastic in their praise of the boat. On the gunboat were the board of engineers officers who have supervised the standardization of the vessel's propellers, and the regular trial board of the navy. The wind blew lightly from the west, and the sea was comparatively flat, the general weather conditions being nearly perfect. The Chattanooga left her anchorage at ten o'clock and, steaming out to Beaver Tail, started on her run about noon. Her engines worked evenly and on the whole perfectly throughout. The Chattanooga will now be put through an endurance test of 24 hours.

A Comet Discovered.

The naval observatory at Washington was notified the other night by cable from Kiel, Germany, of the discovery of a comet by Borely, of Mar. 25, 1904, right ascension 1 hour 14 minutes, south declination 10 hours no minutes.

This comet was immediately looked up and observed by Messrs. Hammond and Wright, of the naval observatory staff. Observations will be continued on every clear night.

To Aid Short Memories.

A Vienna society has been formed to aid people with short memories. A card is issued, upon which the purchaser writes the date of an engagement and posts to the society's office. By the first post of the day of his engagement the card is received by the purchaser.

Many Doctors.

In the larger cities of Germany there is a doctor to every 800 inhabitants. In Berlin nearly half the physicians have a taxable income of less than \$750 a year.

UP-TO-DATE BUBBLES

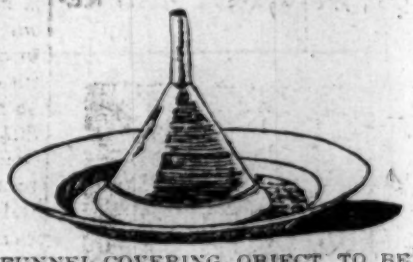
NO CLAY PIPE NEEDED IN THIS SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT.

With Paper Cylinder Giant Iridescent Globes May Be Produced and Many Strange Tricks Performed with Them.

Chicago.—Of all the contrivances ever used for blowing bubbles a clay pipe is the very worst. Cornucopias of paper are infinitely better in every respect. They are easily made and cost nothing. While bubbles blown from clay pipes are, at best, comparatively small affairs, those blown from cornucopias often attain magnificent proportions, measuring three, four, five or even more feet in circumference. Away with the clay pipe forever, so far as using it for blowing soap bubbles is concerned.

Fill a quart bottle half full of distilled or soft water and sift into it four-fifths of an ounce of Castile soap powder. Allow the powder to thoroughly dissolve, and then add one-third of a pint of pure glycerin. Place the bottle of solution in a room where the temperature is 70 degrees or more. In performing the bubble tricks see that the room is warmed to between 65 and 75 degrees.

Now that the solution is made you will be able to play soap bubble magician and show to your delighted friends a rose inside of a bubble. You will be enabled to show a spinning top whirling around inside of a bubble. If a large humming top is used, so much the better, for after the hummer has been singing right merrily for a few



FUNNEL COVERING OBJECT TO BE COVERED BY BUBBLES.

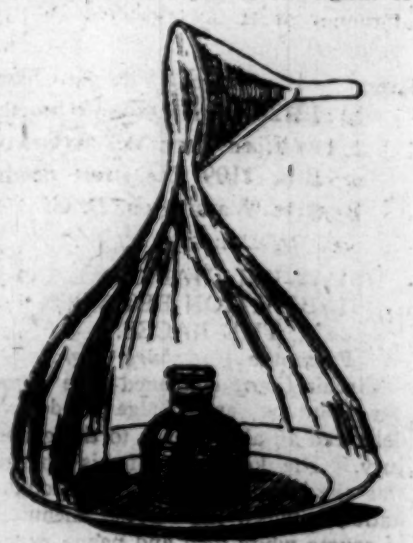
moments the top of the bubble will start to whirl with it.

The horn should be made of wrapping paper, about seven inches in length, two inches across the wider opening and with a quarter of an inch opening at the smaller end. The paper may be fastened together with pins. A better way, however, is to thoroughly paste the paper on both sides, roll into the shape desired, the thread around it to prevent unrolling, and allow it to thoroughly dry. This will make you a firm, hard, permanent cornucopia. They can be made very much larger if required.

Dip the wide opening of the cornucopia into the solution, then turn it slowly at right angles while withdrawing it. Look and you will see that the opening is covered with a film. If it is not, dip the cornucopia again. Now put your mouth to the small end of the cornucopia and start to blow very gently.

Dip the mouth of the goblet into the solution and then carefully lift it out at right angles, so the opening will be covered with a film. As soon as the swelling bubble touches the film you may continue to blow until you have made a sphere of giant proportions. Great care must be exercised in removing the cornucopia so as not to throw the bubble off its balance.

Four some of the solution into a plate or tin dish until the bottom is covered to the depth of one-eighth of



BUBBLE COVERING BOTTLE ALMOST COMPLETED.

an inch. Then wet with your fingers or piece of cloth the whole upper surface of the plate with the solution. Be sure that not one dry spot is left. Then place a rose, or other object, in the center of the plate, and over this lower a tin funnel, at the same time slowly lifting it. As the film swells out keep lifting the funnel and blowing until you have a fair-sized film. Then, turning the funnel at right angles, still holding your mouth to it, lift it suddenly higher, and the film will release itself from the funnel.

For spinning a top inside a bubble the solution is poured in the plate and the rim of the plate is well covered with it, as in the rose trick. Then set an inverted butter plate in the center of the large plate. Spin your top, take it up in your hands, and slide it on to the inverted butter plate. Over the top and butter plate quickly lower the funnel down into the solution. Be careful, however, to use a funnel large enough so that the top will not strike it. Then cover the spinning top with a bubble by the method explained in the rose trick. Use a large humming top if you have one, for the whirling sound of the big fellow makes the trick appear much more wonderful. Be sure that your funnel is well wetted inside and out for the distance of an inch upward from the rim.

MONEY EARNS MONEY

NEW YORK BANKS PAY INTEREST ON MOST OF DEPOSITS.

Nearly Three-Fourths of Amount Held by Gotham Institutions in This Class According to These Figures.

New York.—If the principle laid down by the clearing house in 1853 be accepted, that "the custom of allowing interest on current deposits is unsound," it is important to learn just what part of the deposits of New York are subject to the payment of interest.

On or about June 30 last the total deposits in all the national, state and savings banks and trust companies of New York and Brooklyn amounted to \$3,074,355,453, or nearly one-third of all the deposits of the United States.

Of all the deposits in New York and Brooklyn \$2,302,167,453 is paid for by interest. This interest is allowed upon nearly three-fourths of all the deposits in this city. This statement taken alone, however, would give a false impression. It is necessary to differentiate between the different deposits bearing interest. For instance, of the \$2,302,000,000 of deposits bearing interest, \$807,511,007 are savings bank deposits. These deposits bear interest properly.

Of the deposits bearing interest \$376,393,609 are deposits in the trust companies. Here also a distinction should be drawn. A part of the trust company deposits, or, to be more definite, \$183,989,629, is deposits in trust. These deposits are in no sense commercial deposits, and they properly bear interest. The remainder, \$692,403,980, represents "general deposits" and deposits due to banks and trust companies. These deposits are in nearly every case subject to withdrawal by check, and therefore are closely allied in character to the individual deposits of the national and state banks. Of the deposits paying interest, \$552,666,031 are deposits in national banks and \$65,596,811 are deposits in state banks, making a total of \$618,262,842 deposits in commercial banks that pay interest. These deposits are those due to banks, trust companies and other banks.

It may be said that of the deposits paying interest amounting to \$2,302,000,000, that part which is in the savings banks and in the trust fund of the trust companies aggregating \$990,000,000 is beyond all criticism. There can be no doubt whatever of the soundness of paying interest on such deposits. Of the balance, amounting to \$1,312,000,000, there may be and there is a wide difference of opinion. The condemnation by the clearing house in 1853 of the practice of paying interest applies directly to the national and state banks which pay interest upon \$618,000,000 of deposits due to banks and bankers. There is at one point of difference between these deposits and the individual deposits of the banks. The latter are freely checked out whenever desired, while the deposits of other banks and bankers are likely to be more stable in character. But these deposits of other banks and bankers represent the reserves of other banking institutions against their individual deposits, and so in the last analysis it comes down to payment of interest upon commercial deposits, and the practice of paying interest on these deposits, in addition to the other evils, has the effect of unduly concentrating money in New York, where it may be and often is used for purely speculative purposes, and this produces an unnatural and harmful condition of the money market.

AGED WOMAN TRAVELER.

Mrs. Lucy Sawin, Although 84 Years Old, Still Likes to Make Long Trips—Planning to Go Abroad.

Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Lucy Sawin, 84 years old, who lives in this city, has, since last August, traveled 13,000 miles, but, instead of being tired out from her trip, she is visiting now at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Charles Ross, in Springfield, Mass., and is eagerly planning to go abroad next year.

On August 16, accompanied by her son, Dr. Robert V. Sawin, and her grandson, Robert Washburn, eight years old, she left for St. Louis. After tramping tirelessly around the exposition, she traveled down into New Mexico, and went through Arizona on her way to the Pacific coast. She made a long visit at San Francisco, and took a trip down the coast.

In spite of her years, Mrs. Sawin is as enthusiastic over her trip as a girl. She has a keen sense of humor and makes many pertinent and amusing comments on the places she has visited. If her health is good next year she will visit the Holy Land. She is a thorough believer in the theory that a young heart makes a young body, and says: "Say you can do a thing, and you can do it."

Hunter's Unique Record.

A remarkable shooting exploit is reported from Aye, Luxembourg. Baron Alfred Coppens, with a repeating rifle, was posted at the edge of the forest when several boars emerged in single file. The baron's gun being an automatic repeater, he was able to fire five times within ten seconds, and brought down four of the biggest boars in their tracks, the victims remaining in line. The fifth he fell dead 100 yards farther on.

Slang Prevents a Wedding.

A Rhode Island girl who loves a man of the name of Bumgardner refuses to marry him until he gets the legislature to believe him of the "Bum." Here again we see the far-reaching influence of slang.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Bedsteads, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need.

ON CREDIT

The Following Discounts Form an Attractive Feature of Our Popular Credit System:

10 Per Cent Discount for Cash With Order or if Paid in Full Within Thirty Days.

7½ Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Sixty Days.

5 Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Ninety Days.

The price of every article in our house is marked in plain figures, and these marked prices are as low as goods of equal quality can be bought for in any cash store. So, even though you may not avail yourself of the discounts named above, you are still enabled to buy at spot cash prices, and have practically your own time in which to pay the bill. For many years we have made a specialty of furnishing homes for newly married couples. Everything necessary to complete house-keeping can be had here, and we are very careful to arrange the payments to suit their convenience. There is absolutely no formality attached to our method of giving credit. No matter how much or how little is required, it can be bought here most advantageously and on the easiest weekly or monthly payments ever offered by any house in Washington.

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET N.W., BETWEEN H AND I STS.

THEATER IN A CHURCH

NOVEL FEATURE OF NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

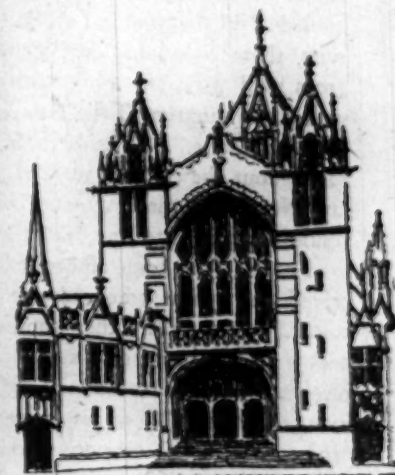
Ten-Story Structure Erected at New York Which Has, in Addition to Theater, a Wedding Chapel and Museum.

New York City.—Not only a "wedding chapel," but even a museum and a theater are features which members of the new ten-story Broadway tabernacle, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, will enjoy after its formal dedication the third Sunday in February. A host of weddings will mark dedication week, and a score or more brides-elect are planning to take the vows before the altar in the chapel, which is to be devoted entirely to the office of holy matrimony, as Taylor chapel will be reserved for the celebration of week-day ceremonies.

To be sure, there is no canon of the church nor any objection of the pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, to the main auditorium being utilized for the purpose. But the 1,600 seating capacity of the latter renders it big and barnlike for a home wedding, while the chapel, with its accommodation for only 50, is more adapted for the average wedding.

Occupying a rectangular plot of ground at the extreme northern portion of the Broadway side of the edifice, it will be furnished with a tiny altar and black oak pews, while three stained-glass windows give ample illumination during the day, with electricity by night. The "wedding chapel" is at the extreme left of the picture.

Erected at a total cost of \$1,000,000, including the lot, it is probably the only church in the country built upon such an altitudinous scale, the parish house addition being ten stories in height, and the upper floors being



CHURCH WITH A WEDDING CHAPEL. (The Striking Innovations of the New Broadway Tabernacle.)

reached by two electric passenger elevators.

It was rather an unusual proposition the architects sought to solve. It resolved itself into a question of skyscraper construction, and the building contains two chapels, a score of Sunday-school rooms, which can be thrown into one by means of folding partitions, men's clubrooms, women's parlors and an administration room. In all a total of 6,000 persons can be accommodated at one time.

One of the interesting things in the new church will be a museum where any ecclesiastical relics may be placed. Just at present the exhibits consist of a flag and staff preserved from the old Worth street edifice, erected in 1849; the spade which broke ground for the new building and bound volumes of published works penned by tabernacle members. The contents of the corner stone of the old church at Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, abandoned a few years ago for the present site, will also be added to the collection.

Few churches feel the necessity of a safe deposit vault. Nevertheless, the Broadway Tabernacle believes in being forehanded, and a safe deposit vault, sizable enough for a special conference of all the church deacons at one time, is built in back of the choir loft.

Not even the electric elevators, the sky-scraping proclivities of the building or the up-to-date safety vault emphasize the catholicity of church tendencies to-day so much as the fully appointed little theater in the basement. Mr. Jefferson calls it an assembly hall, the architect a theater. And such really is—a stage with foot-lights and lights around the proscenium arch, stage entrances, dressing-rooms, an elevated floor in the amphitheater which slopes down to the orchestra pit in true stage fashion, boxes either side the stage and with a seating capacity of 600.

It is bound to be popular, because it's free. "That is," Mr. Jefferson interposes, "for any good cause."

The pastor has long felt the necessity for a place where new movements could be started or old ones bolstered up, "always providing the object is good," he reiterates.

Scholarships by Chinaman.

Berkeley, Cal.—His excellency, Sheng, mightiest of all the great men in China, has been induced by Prof. John Fryer, of the state university, to provide five scholarships for Chinese students now at the university. The first installment of the funds has been received and four of the five fortunate students have been selected. The students chosen are later to be supplied with employment in China. These are the first scholarships ever given by a Chinese official to students of any American or European university.

American Girl Best Seaman.

A ship's doctor who has made 100 voyages declares that the American girl does not become seasick so readily as her European sisters. The English girl is next in order of resistance, while the French girl succumbs most easily.

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THE COLORED COMMITTEE

And now it has come to pass that a colored committee for the reception of colored people for the inauguration has been appointed. This colored committee is an auxiliary to Mr. Weller's white committee, known as the Public Comfort Committee. The white committee meets to itself and the colored committee has a little room 6 x 10 in the Capitol Savings Bank building, 609 F street, N. W. A list of this colored committee was published in the *Star* last week. Just why these so-called intelligent negroes will give aid and comfort to such discrimination THE BEE is unable to state. When the votes throughout the country were received last November there was no colored committee appointed to take the colored votes. The same officers who received the white votes received the colored votes. Why then should we have a colored committee appointed to receive the colored people during the inauguration? There are some colored people in this country who seem to be willing to take every insult offered them. Why should these gentlemen encourage the very thing that the masses of colored people, disapprove? Just think of it! A colored committee to receive the colored visitors who will come to the inauguration of President Roosevelt. People whose votes were received by one set of election officers, out of a population of ninety thousand colored people, one-third of the entire population, one colored man, in the person of Mr. John F. Cook, was appointed on the general committee for the inauguration and another colored man appointed vice-chairman of colored committee, who also appointed several other colored men on the same committee to receive the colored people. What is the negro race coming to now?

If these gentlemen have any self-respect they will promptly decline to serve. Why didn't the chairman of the general committee on Public Comfort invite such colored citizens of respect to meet his committee? This could not be done. The colored gentlemen, knowing that such discrimination was contemplated, and to allow themselves to be placed in a small room in the Capitol Savings Bank building to themselves, is an evidence of weakness and loss of manly courage.

GOVERNOR FROM TENNESSEE, SIR!

And now comes the Governor of Tennessee in his recent inaugural address bringing his batch of criticism concerning the negro. The Governor bangs away on the old worn tom tom about negro inferiority and white supremacy; of the mistake of enfranchising the negro; of how the proud, brave and cultured white race would, if left alone, solve the problems involved in dealing with an ignorant, and irresponsible race.

We are quite used to such nauseous tirades from the Tillmans and Vardamans of the South who show the rankst hatred of the colored race on every occasion, and would relegate it back to the depths of the worst kind of slavery were it in their power. They are the same brand of fellows who brought on the war and have never been reconciled since the South was whipped. They believe the freed men and their descendants still belong to them by right, because the government did not pay for their loss and they have been taking their spite out of the poor colored man in their midst for what was wrought by Abraham

Lincoln and the war of the rebellion.

But we are a little surprised at the remarks of the Governor when he speaks of those "who would still press upon the South political if not social equality of the races." Has not the South all the political power it has sought? The solid South has everything its own way in the line of political power, though it has been obtained in a mean, clandestine way under the name of law. As there is no effort made to repeal these surreptitious election laws made to keep the Democratic party in permanent control of the political affairs in the South, we wonder why this Governor has become so suddenly alarmed about having the political equality of races forced upon the South.

May be the Governor was simply playing to the white rabble element to evoke applause by making a jab at the negro.

NO NEGRO TROOPS FROM GEORGIA.

A dispatch from Atlanta says: No negro troops from Georgia will attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt. Governor Terrell will not grant permission to the colored companies to leave the state.

According to an authentic report the Lincoln Guards of Macon, commanded by Sandy Lockhart, had already made arrangements to attend the inauguration of the President, but the application for permission to go has been refused by the chief executive. Report has it that the company will attempt to go despite the authority of the governor, and if it should, the whole command will be placed under arrest.

Some time ago a notice was sent around to the troops of the state, asking if any of them desired to attend the inauguration of the President at their own expense, but none of the white companies desired to go. When the application of the negro company came in it is understood that Governor Terrell at once refused the necessary permission on the ground that he did not propose to have the state of Georgia represented by a negro company at the inauguration of the President.

This news item speaks for itself and needs no comment. The patriotic militia troops probably feel aggrieved because the men cannot take part in the inauguration parade; but the distinction which the troop has gained by the Governor's refusal to let them come to Washington, which has gone over the wires all over the land, is probably far greater than any honors the soldiers would be likely to carry away if they should come. The country will take their will for the deed.

The Georgia Lincoln Guards may be well assured that no amount of petty prejudice can blot from the military and naval records and history of the United States the valor and patriotism of its negro soldiers.

HE IS CALLED BOOKER.

Governor Terrell of Georgia refuses to permit a colored company of the Georgia militia to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of President Roosevelt, and Governor Vardaman congratulates him for it. This is a new thing under the sun and goes to show that the South does not desire the participation of colored men in public affairs at all. Try as we may, we cannot escape the conclusion that Terrell, Vardaman, Tillman and Jeff. Davis are representative of the thought of the South as it relates to the colored man. Others are more circumspect of speech, others are more discreet in declaration of policy, but with reference to the treatment of the colored man, they all, without exception, come to the conclusion that he must be kept an underling and a dependent. Even Judge Jones in that now famous letter dealing with the President's southern policy, refers to Mr. Booker T. Washington as "Washington" and "Booker Washington," but never as Mr. Washington, and yet Mr. Washington made Judge Jones.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

In the matter of the reduction of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College in accordance with the requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment, although the editor of this paper has gone on record as believing that such reduction would not benefit the colored man, still there are certain questions connected with the subject that press for answer, and should receive the thoughtful consideration of all who profess interest in the race.

The first question is this: Even

though there is no reduction of representation, would it not be well for Congress to investigate the matter of disfranchisement as provided in the Republican platform of 1904?

Question 2: Would the Fifteenth Amendment be nullified any more completely by enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment than it would be if the present condition of affairs remains undisturbed?

Question 3: If there is to be no reduction of representation, in view of the prevailing public sentiment, is it not likely that the present condition of affairs will continue for an indefinite period, and by prescription become a part of settled national policy?

Question 4: What is the real purpose of opposing, at this time, reduction of representation, when the Congress elected on that plank of the Republican platform has not yet taken the oath of office?

As the editor of the *New York Age* has assumed the lead in opposing reduction of representation, we address these questions to him, and request that he answer each one fully in one of the issues of his paper in the immediate future.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.

A writer for the *Washington Post* says that President Roosevelt is resolved that the South and he shall be good friends, better friends indeed than were the South and McKinley. Who authorized the writer (Savoyard) to arrange this love match between the President and the South? Although the South voted solidly against him, yet Mr. Roosevelt is President of all the United States, not a part of it, and as such he is too magnanimous to show partiality toward any one section to the detriment of another. But the President is too shrewd to allow these Southern flatterers to soft soap him into being made a cat's paw to rake out of the fire their chestnuts of race prejudice though many northern Republicans have been so bamboozled. The true temper of these political hypocrites can be best realized by turning to the files of nearly all the southern newspapers commenting upon the famous White House dinner at which Booker T. Washington was the guest. The claws of hatred are hidden under the velvet cushion but they are there nevertheless and no one knows it better than the President.

IT PLEDGES.

The last National Republican Convention declared in its platform that it would see that the negro in those states where they are denied the elective franchise, would be protected and the constitution of the United States enforced. It is the duty of Congress to see that all laws are enforced and it is the duty of the Republicans of this country to see that a Republican Senate and House of Representatives enforce the laws and the constitution. They can be enforced by appropriate legislation. There is no necessity for the Senate and the House to carry on any flirtation with the South. The colored man is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all the protection that is guaranteed to other citizens. This is a republic and the people who are loyal to it should be protected in their civil and political rights.

The colored voter expects the next Congress to carry out the pledges it made to enable it to be republican.

THE ONLY MISTAKE.

On the evening of March 6th two inaugural receptions will be tendered the strangers who may visit the city. The Monacan Social Club, an old social organization, and the Native Washingtonians will give inaugural receptions. The Monacan Club will give its ball at the Armory of the Washington Light Infantry.

The Native Washingtonians will give a ball and reception in the True Reformers hall. The Citizens' Committee will give a ball and reception in Convention Hall. This is the largest hall in the city. The date has not as yet been fixed. There should be no objections to the number of balls that are to take place, since several are to be given. The only mistake that can be made is to have two balls on the same evening. It is hoped that the Citizens' Committee will not select March 6th. However, there will be, THE BEE hopes, enough strangers here to give the three balls good representation.

GENERAL NELSON MILES.

If there is one man in the United

States who deserves the support of the American people it is General Nelson Miles, of Massachusetts, who was recently appointed by Governor Douglass of Massachusetts. General Miles was one of the most loyal men in the American Army. Whether the Hull amendment is aimed at General Miles or not, it looks that way. There is one thing certain, General Miles never at any time showed any disloyalty to the negro soldiers. He never proved a traitor to his country and neither has he been the man to disobey the orders of his superiors. When he was at the head of the army he never lost an opportunity to elevate the negro soldier. His services to the country in the past entitle him to all that this government can bestow upon him.

JUDGE SWAYNE.

Next week the Senate will proceed to impeach Judge Swayne for high crimes and misdemeanors. The testimony before the House investigating committee showed that this distinguished jurist has committed no more offense than what is common and customary among other judges in this country. Representative Littlefield has made a noble defense for Judge Swayne, which is approved and endorsed by the entire American people. Both branches of Congress, which are composed of Republican majorities, should be very careful. It is not believed that the Senate next week will when it convenes carry out the prejudiced whims of a Democratic conspiracy to remove a man who has been faithful to his trust and loyal to the constitution of the United States.

MRS. GEO. H. WHITE.

The death of Mrs. White, the wife of our distinguished townsman, Hon. Geo. H. White, takes from us one of the most remarkable women in the country. Mrs. White was a lady of refinement and great musical ability. She had been sick for a number of years under the skillful attention of some of the most competent physicians in the city. She had received the very best attention from her faithful husband and intimate friends and relatives. Mr. White has the profound sympathy of THE BEE who knows him to be a faithful husband and a kind father.

The funeral at his home was attended by the leading citizens in the state. May her memory be ever fresh in the minds of those who loved her for her nobler qualities and womanly virtues.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

If you intend to come to the inauguration of President Roosevelt, there is no safer road in the United States than the Southern. People coming from the South will undoubtedly look to their interest, both in pocket and body. The Southern road surpasses all other southern roads in the South. Col. L. S. Brown, the affable and business representative of this road, may be seen or communicated with at his office, Fifteenth street, near New York avenue, in this city, if you fail to receive satisfaction elsewhere.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

The address of Dr. Geo. H. Richardson before the Bethel Literary last Tuesday evening was one, if not the best paper on the school question that has ever been delivered before that association. Dr. Richardson made a most eloquent and logical address. It will be remembered that Dr. Richardson was at one time a member of the school board. He was foremost in the fight at that time when the colored schools were being attacked by their enemies. Dr. Richardson in his address pointed out the great defects in the public school system of this city. At the time Dr. Richardson was a member of the School Board it was evident that the Senate Investigating Committee was not after the colored schools because there had been no act committed in these schools that would warrant an investigation. This fact is established because the right of the white schools covered three hundred and twenty pages and over two hundred witnesses. There were only three pages and six witnesses in the report concerning the colored schools and these witnesses were all examined in one night. The defect was and is in the white schools, which was plainly shown at that investigation. Mr. Cook, the superintendent, was not called to testify. His administration proved to be clean, and above suspicion. The colored public school system can succeed better under separate

management. THE BEE commends the address of Dr. Richardson to every citizen interested in the public schools.

CORBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

There is nothing in the realms of nature that is not included in the curriculum of Masonry. Every avenue of knowledge, the arts and sciences, religion and morality, the secret things of the earth all come within the per-view of Masonic research. There are very few who really appreciate what true Masonry is. It contains within its lessons a study of the spirit and essence of Jehovah. His protecting care and His wonderful works. The ritual of Masonry is but indicative of what a Mason should know, who desires to understand its true character.

Mr. George White, Chief of the Fire Department of Pensacola, Fla. (colored), has been re-elected by the town authorities as Fire Chief.

The artillery forces at Fort Riley are experimenting with a new shell fitted with what is known as the Semple tracer. This tracer is a small cylinder at the base of the shell, filled with a composition which is ignited by the discharge of the gun.

The press, Congress and the Administration will no doubt throw a ray of light upon the negro question in the course of the next four years. The negro must do his part by acquiring character, education and money. At the same time look to God as if He was the only one to deal with his destiny, and we work as if God had nothing to do with his case.

New York, Special.—Major General Daniel E. Sickles, one of the few surviving corps commanders of the civil war, is heading a movement for the erection of a monument, as a State or national monument on the site of the famous Andersonville prison at Andersonville, Ga. General Sickles today submitted a resolution to the Grand Army posts of the city, asking that they take some action regarding the matter.

Jas. Bellows McGregor, of Northville, N. H., is one hundred and three years old. He is the eldest living Freemason in the United States. He has made a Mason in 1825.

A prominent New York clergyman was arguing with a youth of his parish about the evils of young men smoking cigarettes.

"What would you think," said he, "if you met an angel coming along with a cigarette in his mouth?" "Well, doctor, what would you think if you saw an angel with an umbrella and a pair of patent leathers?"

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 27.—Leaving behind an estate, the value of which is estimated at \$100,000,000, Charles Lockhart is dead at his Highland avenue home.

About ten years ago Mr. Lockhart sent out invitations to members of his immediate family to meet at dinner. He told the gathering that while he did not believe much in society he thought it right to furnish guests at a dinner with little souvenirs of the occasion, and that each guest would find one under his or her plate.

When plates were overturned his sons and daughters each found a check for \$1,000,000.

Ill. J. G. Jones, 33d degree, Commander of the Higher Degrees of Freemasonry recently received Royal Order of Scotland. The degree was conferred by Dr. Frederick B. Ashley, 33d degree, of the Republic of Panama, who was assisted by several prominent white Masons.

In the police station at Pittsburg, Pa., there is a series of electric button signals by which various calls are sounded. The other night a pet kitten belonging to the sergeant was playing about the desk and in some way pressed the button that sounds the riot call, turning out the whole reserve force besides the regular officers who were sleeping in the station house.

Feeding the German Emperor is no light task. Despite all that is said about the Kaiser's Spartan habits, there are few monarchs who keep more elaborate tables.

He has no less than four chefs—Schliedenstucker, a German; Harding, an Englishman; an Italian and a Frenchman, so that he can have his meals for the day served in the style of whatever nation he may happen to fancy.

Each of these chefs has his staff of assistants; while, in addition, there is an individual who may safely be described as "sausage maker to the Kaiser."

The divorce laws of Sweden are elastic. When the incompatibility of temper reaches the culminating point one of the parties proceeds to Copenhagen, the nearest foreign town, which is only

twelve hours distant, and remains there for fourteen days, notifying the Swedish consulate, which circumstances are regarded as legal evidence of desertion and sufficient ground for divorce.

In Siam when a sacred elephant dies it is given a funeral greater than that accorded to princes of the royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate, and thousands of devout Siamese men and women follow the deceased animal to the grave. Jewels representing much wealth are buried with the elephant.

One characteristic of the Vanderbilts is that they never give passes over the railroads under their control.

It is stated that Drs. Ott and Hirsch, who attended the wife of the Czar when the heir to the Russian throne was born, received \$50,000 each.

The appointment of Dr. Crum and the declaration of the President to not remove Register Lyons, coupled with the proposition to reduce the South's representation in Congress, seems to renew the usual warring tactics of our southern Democratic friends.

Senator W. M. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) introduced a bill to fix Presidential and Congressional salaries. It proposes to raise the salaries of the President to \$100,000 a year, the vice-president and Speaker of the House of Representatives to \$20,000 each, and each Senator, Representative and Delegate to \$10,000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909. Mr. Stewart will retire next March.

Miss Clara Webb, a young woman of Portland, Oregon, has just made the ascent of Mt. Hood alone. She was camping with a party just below the snow line, and one day decided to attempt the climb to the peak. She started on the impulse of the moment, took no food with her, and was nearly exhausted when she reached the crest. After resting for a short time, she began the descent, and made the perilous trip in safety. The danger of her feat can be understood when it is considered that the mountain is over eleven thousand feet high.

China has a tree which produces oil, and two American firms now have houses in China which are exporting the oil. The business has proved to be successful that about one hundred thousand trees have been transplanted from China to California, and are now growing well.

The British government committee on public accounts has submitted the report of the expenses of King Edward's coronation to parliament. They amounted to \$2,000,000, instead of \$600,000, as it was said it would.

PENNSYLVANIA IS A "DIVORCE STATE."

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—In an important and far-reaching decree the Common Pleas Court decided that the laws of Pennsylvania permit divorces without personal service upon the respondent when one of the parties resides in an outside state and the grounds for the divorce occurred in an outside state.

This decision is expected to make Pennsylvania the parallel of the Dakotas in divorce matters. It is declared it will open the doors of the state to the entire world of mismatched couples, and marks the beginning of what is to be known as a "Pennsylvania divorce."

A woman of the social set of Philadelphia married an Englishman, and later desired a divorce. She consulted a prominent law firm, but was assured that under the laws of Pennsylvania it was impossible to obtain a divorce from a man who was residing in a foreign country.—N. Y. Journal.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 27.—With zero wind blowing snow about her, Miss Lora Graves is sleeping on the roof of her home. During the howling blizzard she slept as calmly as most people do in their warm beds.

Miss Graves has been cured of consumption by the open-air treatment and is now a strong and healthy young woman.

The Belgium Club, an organization composed of native Belgians who are residents of New York, has been formed. Rene de Vos, a former detective in Brussels, is president. The purpose of the organization is to bring about closer relations between Belgium and the United States and to inspire a love of "fatherland" among Americans born of Belgian parents.

Sir Horace Plunkett, a prominent Irish philanthropist, has engaged Louis Rouillon, adjunct professor of manual training at the Teachers' College at Columbia, to introduce the American system of technical education in Ireland. Professor Rouillon will sail for the field of his new work shortly.

Thieving has become so prevalent in Stanford University that President Jordan has issued an appeal to the whole student body to assist him in running down the criminals.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has appointed Stonewall Jackson Christian, grandson of General Stonewall Jackson, to a clerkship at the United States military academy at West Point. President Roosevelt says: "We want a Stonewall Jackson in our army."

Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of all Indian schools, receives \$3,000 a year, the highest salary paid any woman in the government service.

Have THE BEE sent to your home. If you want a wide-awake paper, read THE BEE.



Mr. Harry S. Cummings, of Baltimore, Md., was in the city this week.

Editor Magnus L. Robinson is receiving quite an ovation in the East, where he is on Masonic business.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Jeannette Frances Garrett to Mr. Bismarck Robert Pinchback.

The reception of Mr. David Stewart at his home last Monday evening was well attended. It was one of the most brilliant affairs ever given.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Ella Louise Hyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is in the city, the guest of Major and Mrs. C. A. Fleetwood.

Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Goldsberry, of Lynchburg, Va., will be on to the inauguration.

Recorder J. C. Dancy and Rev. Lampton will be tendered a banquet by their friends next week.

Rev. Simon P. Drew, who has been holding revival meetings in the East, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Watts, mother of Dr. S. R. Watts, is quite ill at her home, 1343 V street, N. W.

Rev. Horace Talbert, of Wilberforce, Ohio, was in the city on business this week. He left for Boston, Mass.

Mr. Robert Gray, of New Orleans, La., with "A Son of Rest," was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Adams, of 338 C street, S. W., last week.

"Peculiar People" is the title of a new book by Mrs. A. V. Chase, 1212 Florida avenue, N. W. Don't fail to send for it.

Mrs. Hortense Turner, who has been quite sick at her home, 1531 Columbia street, is able to be out again.

Prof. J. D. Baltimore, who attended the convention of engineers, has returned to the city.

Mr. P. W. Frisby, attorney-at-law, is in hopes of coming out in his case victorious. Mr. Frisby is an active member of the local bar.

Mr. Jesse Foster, who has been quite sick at his home, has improved and hopes to be out soon, greatly to the gratification of his friends.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Scott Jones, who has been quite ill with la grippe, has sufficiently recovered to be up again, but not able to come out.

Miss Alzena Marshall returned to the city on Tuesday evening after a delightful visit of five weeks in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia.

Ex-Judge and Mrs. Heller A. Davis, of 516 Tennessee avenue, N. W., entertained their friends last evening to a musical. It was a most enjoyable event. The Bee will give full particulars next week.

Full particulars of the Monacan inaugural ball and reception will appear next week with fine half-tone cuts of its members. The week following will follow the Native Washingtonians, with a full history of the organization and cuts of the President, Mr. J. T. Walker and all the officers. Both of these organizations have made great preparations for their receptions.

Prof. Jesse Lawson read a very interesting paper before the J. C. Price Literary Society last Monday evening, on race leadership. There was a representative audience present. The paper was discussed by Dr. Logan Johnson, Rev. L. W. Kyles, Mr. J. T. Gordon, and others. Next Monday night Rev. B. J. Bolden, formerly pastor of John Wesley Church, but now of Baltimore, Md., will address the literary.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

This is a new book, whose subjects are discussed in a new way by Mrs. A. V. Chase. It is one of the most interesting books that has ever been published or written by a woman. The ability of Mrs. Chase as a writer is too well known for The Bee to make any extensive comment. The book will be mailed to any part of the world for one dollar, postage prepaid.

Bishop Smith, of the A. M. E. Z. connection, delivered a very enlightened sermon Sunday, January 29th, at Galbraith Church. There was a very large congregation to listen to the Bishop. The Bishop spoke on the line of soul saving, therefore he was in accord with Dr. Corrothers' revival.

There is a great deal of credit due Dr. Corrothers for the noble work he has accomplished since he had been stationed at Galbraith Church, because Galbraith Church has been on the steady move ever since he has been there.

Miss Blanche Washington, of Boston, Mass., who has been seriously ill for several weeks, recovers slowly. Her condition is such as to cause great anxiety among her many devoted friends in this city. The most careful attention is given her by her aunt with whom she resides, and her sister, Miss Sarah Washington. Mrs. Washington, of 1757 S street, N. W., the mother of Miss Blanche and Miss Sarah Washington, is also very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Crampton, of Pittsburg, Pa., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Agnes Blanche, to Rev. Chauncey I. Withrow, pastor of Augusta Street M. E. Church, Staunton, Va., Washington Conference, which took place the 24th inst. Mr. Daniel Crampton was born in Maryland, and his wife is the daughter of wealthy and highly respectable parents in the Dominion of Canada. The spouse of Rev. Withrow is their oldest child, and was born in Allegheny, Pa., reared and educated in Pittsburg. She is dainty, cultured, refined, and is a milliner and dressmaker.

Rev. Withrow was educated in the public schools of Rutherfordton and Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., and the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. He has been pastor in Reidsville and Charlotte, North Carolina Conference, and Lexington, Va., Pittsburg, Pa., and Staunton, Va., Washington Conference. The official board of his church in Staunton have petitioned for him to be returned for the sixth year.

Dr. Charles W. Smith, editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, married them. They left Tuesday at 9 P. M. for Baltimore, and remained there with Mrs. Emma Tuscon, 539 Pressman street, until Friday evening. They had a great many callers and among them were Dr. and Mrs. Fenderson. They left for Washington Friday evening, and remained here as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Clair, 1914 Eleventh street, N. W. They had quite a number of callers in this city also. Among them were Misses Nettie Langston and Jennie Robinson. Miss Langston had a reception for them and Miss Robinson entertained them also Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Withrow left the city Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock for Staunton, Va., where he is pastor of Augusta Street M. E. Church. The church gave them a reception on their arrival.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TO WASHINGTON.

Account Inauguration of President Roosevelt.

VERY LOW RATES.

From Points 100 miles or Less from Washington, tickets will be sold at One and One-third fare for the round trip, good going March 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

From Points More than 100 Miles from Washington, East of Ohio River, tickets will be sold at One Fare, plus 25 cents for the round trip, good going March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at Washington not later than March 8th, and on payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension of final return limit will be granted to leave Washington not later than March 18th, 1905, inclusive.

For additional information call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

REV. I. L. WALTON ILL.

Rev. I. L. Walton, the representative of THE BEE who left the city about two



weeks ago, arrived in Savannah, Ga., and was taken ill, where he is now confined to his bed. Rev. Walton has the interest of his people at heart in the South, and is doing all in his power to ameliorate their condition. The latest report from his sick bed is that he is in hopes of being well soon to enable him to continue his work.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
Two (2) large communicating rooms furnished for gentlemen or adult family. 1822 Riggs street, northwest.

Furnished rooms with heat, hot and cold water baths, in one of the best locations in the city convenient to all lines of cars. Apply at THE BEE Office for terms.

LEGAL NOTICE.
PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12607 Administration.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dinah Wilson, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1905.

JESSE E. WARE,
32 Patterson St., N. E.

Attest:
WM. C. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Maria Revells et al vs. Louisa Wilson et al. No. 24,859, Equity Docket No. 55.

The object of this suit is to have sale and partition of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of Lot numbered Twenty-two (22) in Section numbered Two (2) of the "Barry Farm" subdivision, as said subdivision appears of record in Liber Levy Court No. 2, folio 1, one of the Records of the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia, and division of the proceeds of such sale among the parties in interest.

On motion of the complainant, it is this... day of January, A.D. 1905, ordered that the defendants, Mary Bumbray and Eva Dixon, cause their appearance to be entered on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This order to be published in the Washington Bee.

By the Court.

Thomas H. Anderson, Justice.
True copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk. By J. W. Latimer, Asst. Clerk. Thomas Walker, Solicitor for Complainants.

BANANA IMPORTATION LESS

Falling Off in Quantity Received in Boston, But Prices Are Much Lower.

Boston.—Importations of bananas were about 1,000,000 bunches less in 1904 than for the previous year, for the most part due to the effects of the 1903 hurricane in Jamaica. The total receipts for the year 1904 were 2,965,449 bunches, against 3,037,279 bunches during 1903. Prices, however, are about 50 cents lower for No. 1 bananas, as the high prices at the first part of the past year were due to the relative scarcity. During the year the United Fruit company inaugurated a radical change in the banana trade by introducing its system of selling by weight instead of by the bunch. Although the innovation was much criticised at first, it is now being used with satisfaction to both buyer and seller, as it does not materially affect prices, but places the price of both large and small bananas upon the same basis.

The United Fruit company has had 126 arrivals at the port of Boston during 1904, of which 46 were from Costa Rica, 40 from Jamaica, 27 from San Domingo and 13 from Cuba. The cargoes included 2,587,366 bunches bananas, 57,637 boxes oranges, 259,550 coconuts, 4,162 boxes grapefruit, 226 boxes green limes, 3,817 gallons lime juice, 979 crates pineapples and 254 crates tangerines. The direct importations of bananas by this company last year were 2,751,130 bunches.

Wouldn't Go Here.
In Berlin licenses are required for baby carriages, which must be numbered as automobiles are in this country. Such a regulation could never be enforced here. The poor people could at once have it thrown out as class legislation.

May Be Too Full to Answer.
Nicola Tesla's next invention is going to enable him to telephone to the moon. But the best he will get is the busy signal, unless the man in the moon has reformed.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE in the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.
Northeast Corner 7th and "J"

Name THE BEE when you call.

FOSTER, CATERER

BANQUETS,
FAMILIES SERVED,
WEDDINGS,
DINNER PARTIES.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
1120 20th Street n. w.

Wm. Cannon

Fine wines, Liquors, and Ciga s.

The Place to CALL and PURCHASE

Purissima Whiskey

1225 and 1227 7th Street, Northwest

The New 1904 L Street, N. W.,

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an up to date drug store can be had in this store. Prescriptions a specialty.

J. W. MORSE-PROP.

A HIGH DEGREE



of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

MUST CLOSE THEIR STORES

Remarkable Ordinance Is Passed to Stop Evening Business in Orbisina, a Keystone Town.

Orbisina, Pa.—An ordinance declaring it unlawful for tradesmen to keep open their places of business after ten o'clock in the evening has been passed by the borough council of this Berks county town.

This has led to the assertion by some of the persons inconvenienced that it is time the legislature enacted the North American's bill to suppress public officials who shall become nuisances.

The ten o'clock closing ordinance reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, corporation, or company to maintain or keep their place or places of business open after ten o'clock p. m., or on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, except hotels, boarding houses, drug stores, and physicians' offices.

No Drought in Twenty-Five Years.
Out in Oregon an unhappy woman is asking for a divorce because her husband has been under the influence of liquor for 25 years. The Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks that she seems to have grown tired waiting for a dry spell.

Notice

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where an always be found a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists. Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything. Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.
1st and F Sts., S. W.
JAMES C. JONES.

Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE WINES

AND
Liquors

1530-32 Seventh St. N.W.

Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey

James F. Oyster

BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.

Square Stands: Cental Market, 5th & K St. Market, Riggs Market.

Office, Wholesale Depot & Salerooms

900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cow Brand Butter recognized without an equal.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest, on't be deceived; code to us and investigate business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, personal, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.
505 E St. N. W.

Borrow Money

YES

We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,
Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor,
9th and F Sts., N. W.

Established, 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale at 5th Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINE AND WHISKIES

Sole Owner of the.....

Following Brands:

Private Stock,
Old Reserve,
Hermit

Oxford,
Tremont

425 TENTH STREET, N. W.

Telephone—Main—160

RUSSIANS LEAVING HOME.

War and Persecution of Jews Chief Causes of Influx of Czar's Subjects Into United States.

New York.—One result of the war in the far east is to increase greatly immigration from the Russian empire. For the most part, of course, the influx ultimately finds its way into the United States, though a good deal of it goes to England.

The increased inflow from Russia in the last two years is strikingly shown in the following figures: 1902, 88,585; 1903, 104,616; 1904, 123,575.

The figures are for Russia, exclusive of Finland. As the previous reports of the immigration commissioner group Finnish and Russian immigration, it is impossible to say whether this year's arrivals establish a record. In all probability, however, when the returns for December are in, the aggregate from Russia alone for 1904 will surpass all previous totals for both the empire and Finland.

The greatest element in this immigration, as always, is the Jews. In general, about 70 per cent. of all immigrating Russians are Jews. The statement, therefore, that Jewish immigration for 1904 will be the greatest on record, seems amply warranted. Nor is it surprising. It is caused chiefly by two circumstances: The revival of persecution, reaching its most intolerable manifestation in Kishinef, and the desire to escape service in the Japanese war.

Russia, while denying her Jewish subjects all civil rights, does not object to sending them to Manchuria to stop Japanese bullets. For the Jews, however, even military glory is denied, as he is not permitted to rise in the ranks. It is not strange, therefore, that the war does not arouse any sentiments of patriotism; and that he should, instead, think it a particularly auspicious time to seek the land of freedom.

ROMANCE IN THIS WEDDING

Similarity of Names Brings Texas Minister and Philadelphia Girl Together—Marriage Follows.

Philadelphia.—An acquaintance formed as a result of a chance reference to the similarity of names culminated in the marriage of Rev. William H. Claggett, a Presbyterian clergyman of McKinney, Tex., and Miss Jennie Claggett, of this city.

Mr. Claggett is the founder of the Texas Presbyterian university at McKinney, and is president of the board of trustees. To Miss Claggett he has been known all her life, through his writings and work.

To him she was an entire stranger until about a year ago.

The clergyman waited this city in November, 1902, on matters connected with the university. In the January following he was asked to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings arranged by the Cohokins and Temple Presbyterian churches. Miss Claggett is a member of the Temple church, and her uncle, Augustus Claggett, with whom she resides, is an elder of the same church. With the thought that a relationship might exist between the two men it was suggested to the clergyman that he visit Mr. Claggett. As a result of that visit he was invited to make his home with the family while his work kept him here. When he returned to McKinney about six weeks ago it was with the promise that Miss Claggett would become his wife.

Ms. Claggett is a widow and Miss Claggett is many years his junior.

CHECKS CHICKEN STEALING

Recent Act of Kentucky Legislature Gives Henroster Raiders the Scare of Their Lives.

Louisville, Ky.—"Chicken stealing as a regular avocation has practically been abandoned in Louisville," said Lieut. O'Brien of the Fourth police district, "thanks to a recent act of the legislature making the offense punishable with a penitentiary term, and as a result several hundred negroes and a few white men have been knocked out of an easy way of making a living."

Strange as it may seem, until a year ago it was almost impossible to raise chickens in Louisville with any degree of success on account of the activity of thieves, who made an easy living by raiding the hen roosts of the city. Scarcely a day passed when as few as a dozen chickens were stolen, and several negroes were known to the police as having no other trade. The chickens brought good sums, and many of the coop-raisers went so far as to dress the fowls before taking them to market.

Until the last session of the legislature, chicken stealing was only punishable with a fine or workhouse sentence, but the newly enacted law made the crime a felony and imposed a penitentiary term. This act broke up the band of chicken thieves, and as a result not a half dozen reports of chicken stealing have been made to the police during the past three months. As a result of the law, a large number of the thieves were sent to the penitentiary.

Where the "Good Die Old." According to the records of the town clerk's office at Castleton, Vt., there were during the year 1904 12 marriages recorded, 39 births, and 38 deaths. The town has a population of 2,089. Of the deaths the average age of nine was 85 years and 8 months. The town has been frequently referred to as a place where the "old die good, and the good die old." Patrick Dunn, the oldest one who died, was over 90 years.

Merely a Prediction. A French seerss gives us a frenzied prediction of the horrors for the year to take the place of "Bedelia."

COLOSSAL HOME FOR PAPER

New York Times Building, Recently Completed, Tallest Structure in the City.

New York.—The New York Times is now published from its new building in Times square, a structure which has been referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. In recognition of this contribution to the architectural beauty of New York, the city government some time ago named the district from Forty-second street north for seven blocks along Broadway and Seventh avenue Times square, and the subway station in the basement of the building bears the same title.

In a special edition published January 1 to celebrate the occupancy of the building there was an elaborate description of its construction and equipment. Among the features mentioned in this edition is that the building is the city's tallest structure, from base to top, being 31 stories, with an extreme height of 476 feet; that a new record in steel tonnage has been made in its construction, as it contains a larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building, having at the same time the strongest and stiffest steel frame structure of similar dimensions ever erected.

The presses are located 55 feet below the level of the street, while the paper is written and set up from the fourteenth to twenty-fifth floors. The press plant has a capacity of 144,000 16-page papers every hour, and provision has been made to increase this capacity to 432,000 papers per hour.

PLAN ECONOMY IN NAVY.

Vessels to Be Placed in Reserve Until Need for Their Services Arises.

Washington.—The naval general staff proposes to put naval vessels in reserve for the purpose of economy. It has been discovered that the cost of keeping a battleship in commission amounts to more than \$1,000,000 a year, and it is realized that some provision must be made for maintaining two classes of ships in reserve.

During the next session of congress an appropriation will probably be requested for maintaining ships in ordinary under a system of serviceability that will permit use of the vessels without much delay.

One class will be kept at the navy yards under such conditions of readiness for duty at sea as will permit their departure from port within 24 hours. This can be accomplished by having the ships in the care of few officers and men, the engines turned over frequently and the equipment stored in accessible places alongside, when not actually on board.

Another class will be in less readiness for service, probably far enough removed from the condition of duty to require a week or more to send the vessel away from the yard.

ROMANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR

Secretary of German Commission to Take Home French Bride He Met at Kaiser's Pavilion.

St. Louis, Mo.—Karl Gallenbeck, secretary of the Imperial German commission to the world's fair, takes home with him a Parisian bride, whose acquaintance he made at the world's fair.

The marriage will take place soon. The bride-to-be is Miss Alexandrine de Brandt, daughter of Franz de Brandt, of Cologne, near Paris. The de Brandt family is of the Austrian nobility.

Miss de Brandt is a young cosmopolitan. She was born in Austria and educated in France, England and Vienna. She speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

She came to America with friends of her father's family to see the world's fair. She wrote accounts of it for French journals and at times did interpreting for the German commission.

In "Das Deutsche Haus," strong reminder of pleasant days she had spent at Charlottenburg, she met Karl Gallenbeck. She corrected his English and helped him with difficult translations. While her tongue worked her brown eyes were not idle. The closing days of the fair found a betrothal.

FIGHT BLAZE WITH MILK.

Lactal Fluid Used to Extinguish Flames Threatening a Philadelphia Dairyman's Home.

Philadelphia.—The dwelling of Christian F. Devold, of Roxborough, was badly damaged by fire the other day which broke out in a closet on the second floor, and Samuel Moore, one of the inmates, was badly burned about the hands, face and body while attempting to extinguish the flames.

The members of the family, which in addition to Devold, consisted of his wife, three children, and Samuel Moore, were sitting in the dining-room about nine o'clock in the evening when a policeman rushed into the house and informed them that there was a fire on the second floor.

Devold is engaged in the milk business, and there being no water handy, he, Mrs. Devold and Moore procured from the milk house several cans filled with the lactal fluid, and with this they fought the flames and prevented them from spreading until the firemen, in response to the alarm sent out by the policeman, reached the scene.

School for Servants.

A school is to be started in Hamburg, Germany, for the training of domestic servants. It will be very practical, and will not compete with the schools of domestic science, which are becoming popular among well-to-do families.

MACHINE FOR MUTES.

INVENTION WHICH ENABLES DEAF AND DUMB TO TALK.

Can Carry On a Conversation at a Great Distance from Each Other by Aid of New Electrical Contrivance.

Sharon Hill, Pa.—Electricity has been put to still another new and invaluable use by the invention of the electrical language for the deaf and dumb. Owing to an ingeniously contrived talking machine, which Jacob Reese, of this city, has just perfected, all mutes the world over may some day dispense with the sign language, and those afflicted with blindness with their finger boards, establishing communication by electric impulses through a circuit in which a source of electricity and one person or more receiving the impulses form a part. The persons who wish to talk together put on their thumbs and forefingers thimbles, such as are ordinarily used by women in sewing. These thimbles are connected with positive and negative wires to a battery, and by using the Morse code in striking the fingers together they can talk together as rapidly, distinctly and accurately as they could telegraph a message.

Both persons feel the same impulses, so no mistakes need occur any more than if the conversation were being carried on orally. As in raising or lowering the voice, the strength of the impulses may be made lighter or stronger, according to the emphasis one might wish to convey by the words being given expression to, the blind mutes sending their impulses of thought as readily as the operator would telegraph a message.

Conversation may be carried on at a great distance from each other. And by carrying the machines in the pocket the mutes can be company for each other, no matter where they are—on the street or traveling by boat or train. By properly wiring the houses, mutes in different rooms or in different beds may be spoken to the same as in schoolhouses so arranged.

The Morse code is now in use in every part of the world where telegraphy is known. The key is tapped according to the system Mr. Reese established when telegraphing, the message being received by the ear of the operator from the sender. By Mr. Reese's system the message is not only received by the sense of touch of the receiver, but is also received by the sense of touch of the sender, so that every person within the circuit two or more is touched alike. Two persons may thus talk together as rapidly as a message can be sent by telegraph anywhere. And as there is no sound, the conversation carried on is absolutely private.

RAILWAY FOR MONT BLANC.

French Company Has Been Formed to Build a Line Up Alps' Highest Peak.

Paris.—A company has been formed here for the construction of an electric railway which is to take passengers to the top of Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps. The projected line will end at the Aiguilles du Goiter, 14,430 feet over the level of the sea, and as the work has been officially declared of urgent public utility, the construction of the line will begin in a few months.

The new railway will start at the Fayet, on the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean line at the 1,500-foot level, and will have nine stations where the passengers will be allowed to stop and enjoy the scenery. M. Du Portal, the official engineer of the French government, has made plans for obtaining the necessary electrical energy from some of the numerous waterfalls in the locality.

The cost of the whole line, which will have a length of 20 kilometers, will be about \$2,000,000, all of which has been subscribed. It is calculated that about 90,000 tourists go every year to Chamounix to try the ascent, and that instead of paying \$60 for the services of guides, they will be glad to make the ascent by rail at the cost of only ten dollars each.

JEW LIVES TO AGE OF 115.

Man Thought to Be Near Death Outlives His Friends—Celebrates His Birthday.

New York.—Sent to Passaic, N. J., 12 years ago because of his extreme age, 103 years, to be, as his Hebrew friends expected, the first to lie in a new cemetery, Levi Roush, formerly of this city, has celebrated his one hundred and fifteenth birthday. He is hale and hearty and apparently has several years ahead of him.

The Jews of the village, who laid out the new burial grounds on the outskirts of the town, in keeping with ancient tradition, wished to find an old man with one foot in the grave who would dedicate them. Roush was discovered on the East side, and it was thought that he could live only a short time. His fellow Hebrews promised him money, a home and plenty of food. The one consideration was that he be buried in the new cemetery.

It took Roush one week to get back his health, and since then, except for about two weeks last summer, he has walked about unaided. Several members of the committee who took him to Passaic, expecting that he would soon be buried in the new cemetery, are now resting there themselves.

Do Not Need Protection.

A New Jersey paper protests against changing the game law so as to protect rabbits. As Australia is overrun with rabbits and can find no remedy, it seems, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the molly cotton tails are sufficiently averse to race suicide to take care of themselves.

CANADA TO COIN ITS GOLD

Branch of the British Mint Will Be Established in Dominion—Will Cost a Big Sum.

Montreal, Can.—Canada is at last to have a mint of its own for coining gold. There is no absolute necessity for such an institution, for the British mint has always managed to coin the Canadian currency, or when too busy has managed to hand it over to some reliable firm of private coiners in Birmingham, but popular demand has compelled the government to take steps toward the establishment of a dominion mint.

It will cost the government \$75,000 a year, which the officials have guaranteed for the running expenses of the institution, and besides that they will lose the revenue which they gained in the past from their gold and silver being coined on the other side of the Atlantic. The new establishment, however, will result in the millions of gold that comes from the Canadian Klondike being kept and coined in the country.

Till now Canada has not had any national gold currency, but made shift with British guineas and United States gold pieces. As soon as the mint is established Canadian \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 gold pieces will be put into circulation. It has not been decided yet whether there will be a change in the manufacture of paper money, which in the past has been printed by a private firm under contract to the government. The new mint will not be kept busy continually making Canadian coins, but during its leisure time will be employed in coining British guineas. It will be the same as the mints in Australia and British India, merely a branch of the British mint.

NEGRO IS HIGH IN SCIENCE

John Widgson, of Slave Parentage, Is Winning Fame for Himself.

Baltimore, Md.—John W. Widgson, scientist, is the most interesting negro in Baltimore. He holds a position at the Maryland Academy of Sciences directly under the eye of Dr. Philip R. Uhler, and has accomplished a wonderful amount of work of a scientific nature without any other training than that given him by Dr. Uhler, whose protege he has been for many years, and he is engaged at present upon the arrangement of a collection of coral which he gathered last summer in and near Jamaica, and said to be one of the best in the country.

Widgson was born of slave parents in Virginia in 1850. After the civil war he came to Baltimore and learned photography and spent 16 years with a chemical and drug concern, being employed in the laboratory ten years. Dr. Uhler gave him a position as a helper, and he showed such marked ability in field work that he was sent on expeditions by himself to gather geological specimens. He has been engaged upon this sort of work for 18 years, and in that time he has made valuable collections of fossils, rocks, minerals, Indian relics and birds and snakes.

STREETS CLEAR OF COWS.

New Ordinance of Roanoke, Va., Is Being Enforced—Question Has Long Figured in Politics.

Roanoke, Va.—The Antrim cow ordinance, recently passed by the city council, is now in force, and for the first time in the history of Roanoke, now the third city in size in Virginia, the streets are free from cattle that have heretofore roamed the avenues, sidewalks, lawns and flowerbeds unmolested and at will. Until recently something like 1,000 cows had the liberty of going where they chose, committing depredations and making the pavements at times impassable, while people are fined \$1 every time they expectorate on the sidewalk.

The cow question figured prominently in Roanoke politics for 20 years and was hotly contested on many occasions at the polls, where the cow sympathizers always defeated the anti. Brother was arrayed against brother, and many quarrels and suits in court were a result of the cow question. When the Antrim ordinance was before the council it was necessary for policemen to go out and haul members to the council to force a vote. Heretofore, the cow has been very conspicuous on Sundays, parading in full force through the streets and frightening venturesome church-goers.

DEATH RECALLS BRAVERY.

Jacob Oleson, Hero of Life-Saving Crew, Dies in Almshouse at Kenosha, Wis.

Kenosha, Wis.—Notwithstanding the fact that he had been personally thanked by a president of the United States for bravery as a lifesaver, Jacob Oleson, 50 years a sailor on the great lakes and the first enlisted member of the Kenosha life-saving crew, died alone and in poverty at the poor farm of this city the other day. He was 80 years of age, and had been a charge on the city for the past ten years. He had no relatives in this vicinity, and he was buried by the city. Oleson was enlisted in the life-saving crew here in 1879, and the rescue for which he was particularly commended by the president and congress was the rescue of six men from the water-logged schooner Royce, the rescue of ten men and a woman from the sinking steamer Rockaway in 1883, the rescue of the crew of the steamer Solon H. Johnson in 1887.

Warning to Scientists.

A protest has already been made against wireless telephony. The Electrical Review says that to have the voices of the air shouting you out of a nap in some secluded spot will have its drawbacks, and advises scientists to think it over before taking further steps in this direction.

"LIFTS" ON LINERS.

ELEVATORS TO BE INSTALLED ON OCEAN VESSELS.

Passengers Will No Longer Be Required to Climb Stairways—All the Comforts of a Modern Hotel on Ship.

London.—It is a rather remarkable thing, said an official connected with one of the big Atlantic lines to a writer recently, that, considering the great progress which has been made toward the perfecting of ocean traveling, no lifts, or elevators, as they are called on the other side, have yet been introduced on the big liners plying between British and American shores. These huge ocean palaces are now built with so many decks that it is by no means a small journey from the lowest to the highest, and it seems absurd that with all the modern improvements passengers should still be obliged to wear out their legs climbing from deck to deck.

Some years ago the idea of marine elevators was suggested, but the matter was never taken up seriously and was soon dropped and forgotten. It was said at the time that even the slightest rolling of a vessel would put the strongest elevator out of business, and that during the greater part of a voyage the cars would have to be ticketed "Not running." But, though this may have been so at that time, the improvements made since have been so great that I believe an elevator could be built which would not be affected by rolling in moderation.

Therefore the recent announcement that a well-known line has decided to install in the latest vessels which are now being built for them—the America and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—passenger lifts built on the most modern and improved pattern is extremely interesting to all travelers. These two vessels, which in future will be known as the first liners furnished with a marine elevator service, are being built more for comfort than for speed, and will probably take their place as the most luxurious of all floating palaces. There will be eight decks, five of which will be occupied by first cabin passengers.

There will be two elevators on each vessel, and the shaft through which the cars run will in all probability be located near the grand stairway amidships, conveying passengers to the boat deck, promenade deck, upper deck, main deck and lower deck. On reaching the boat deck (or "sun" deck, as it is more often called) the door of the elevator will open on the restaurant or rathskeller. On the deck below the promenade deck you will "detrain" at the music rooms. On the upper deck you will be landed at the main corridor, which will be very convenient for access to the many state rooms which are situated on this deck. On the main deck the elevator will stop just outside the dining saloon, while at the lower deck it will deposit you near the grill room. The elevator will not go farther down than this, so that those who are desirous of penetrating to the three lower decks will be obliged to use their legs.

These elevators will be exclusively for the convenience of first cabin passengers, but if they prove a success it is not improbable that the service will also be installed for the benefit of the second-class passengers also.

JOHN BULL IS TOO GREAT.

Prime Minister Balfour Says That England Enters into Too Much Danger.

London.—Premier Balfour, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Glasgow recently, declared that the two great problems with which the army had to deal were the defense of Afghanistan and rearmament, which involved a cost as much as any continental nation was able to bear.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said the fault with the empire was not that it was too small, but that it was too great and powerful and at the same time underdeveloped. On this point Mr. Balfour instanced the United States as in its earlier days being on the verge of perishing by that disease, for then state rights seemed on the point of absorbing and destroying the sense of national unity.

"Fortunately for themselves," he said, "our brethren across the Atlantic had the sense to see what was an absolute necessity for them, so that America is now in rank among the greatest, if not the greatest, nation of the world."

WINS WITH ODD MACHINE.

Player at Monte Carlo Introduces Mechanical Means to Beat the Bank and Succeeds.

Monte Carlo.—A certain Mr. Wall created a sensation in Monte Carlo the other day with a new scheme to beat the bank, consisting of a little machine with a needle and 16 spaces, red and black, indicated by numbers.

Seated at a table, he set his apparatus in motion, followed the tips given by the needle and won three times in succession. He continued up to 100 times and won a majority of the bets.

Next day he won again. A German offered him \$60,000 for the machine, but he refused. Finally he began to lose and quit playing, saying the needle was not working well. According to current reports, the needle of Mr. Wall's machine indicated 64 different plays.

Poor Grounds, Good Grounds.

A man got a divorce the other day on the ground that his wife could not cook well enough. We have heard it said that the coffee pot often furnishes grounds for divorce.



Go to

HOLME'S Hotel

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

Bar Stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars Good Room and Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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Hotel Clyde,

476 MISSOURI AVE., N. W.

First Class accommodations

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Ladies and Gentlemen, Hot and Cold Baths

MRS. ALICE E. HALL.



FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Picketts, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepherd, worthy president. T. P. Hayward, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptiste, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton.

BUY A HOME AT ONCE

LARGE AND CONVENIENT LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A rare chance for white or colored people of moderate means or small wages to build homes near the end of the new highway and railroad bridges now being rapidly constructed across the Potomac, between Washington and the Agricultural Farms at Arlington. This beautiful subdivision of land is called "East Arlington," and is surveyed off and boundaries set with wide avenues, streets and alleys. Lots are 100 feet long by 25 feet wide. Terms only \$5 down, balance \$1 per week, without interest. Price of lots from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent off for cash, and perfect title guaranteed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk or 8 minutes ride from the Government Departments or business center of Washington. The land is slightly inclined towards Washington, is well drained and rich. When the first payment of \$5 is made the purchaser can take possession of the ground, build a home or plant fruit or shade trees or cultivate it. Money can be borrowed with which to build. One lot will produce from \$25 to \$50 worth of potatoes or other vegetables a year.

Also a large three-story brick building, and half-acre, for sale on easy terms.

Parties will be shown the subdivision at any time. Write or call for plat and further particulars of

JAMES E. CLEMENTS,
1406 G St., N. W.,
Phone, Main 1080.

NATIONAL COLORED PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BENEFICIAL UNION.

(Chartered March 17, 1904.)

A deliberative, representative, voluntary protective benevolent association, in which each and every member has one vote in making rules and electing officers, and each enjoys an equal share of all benefits. Prompt medical attention for sick members; death benefits larger than necessary burial expenses; assistance and counsel to members in distress, especially when oppressed in the usual way. To see that each has a fair show in courts, whatever the charge. To own and control sources of supply in order to enable all members to purchase the necessities at reductions from trust prices, the only possible remedy against trusts. The stores, markets, shops, wood and coal and lumber yards, farms, dairies and lands to be owned and managed by the Union and its members. The Union aims to take control of any business, profession or agency that supplies negro needs, in order that negroes may control their own earnings, spendings and business, and in order to employ our own unemployed. The Union organizes all classes and the masses, pledged and shown to be the best interests of all—in fact the negro's salvation—to patronize and work for mutual interests. Colored papers please copy. Membership dues, \$ 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents weekly. The Union will buy land to be divided into suitable lots to be sold to members at cost.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsum, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.
Main Office: 1128 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

LAND! LAND!

For Sale—250 acres of land in Caroline County, Va. Will sub-divide or will sell 250 acres to any one. The finest land in the county and State of Virginia.

J. A. ANDREWS, JR.,
1635 Eleventh Street, N. W.
HOME-MAKING CHANCE.
Fine lots adjoining a tract of forty-eight (48) acres owned by a Seventh Day Adventist, upon which site have been erected three buildings, one for college and two for graded schools. Lots for sale, 30 x 100 feet, from \$60 to \$90. Ten dollars down and five per month.

Geo. W. JACKSON & SONS,
Tacoma Park, D. C.
Plot to be seen at Wm. Sewall's, 617 E Street, N. W.

THE EATING HOUSE BILL.

The committee of citizens who have under consideration the recent bill introduced into the House by Representative Babcock, will hold a meeting next Monday night at 617 E Street, N. W. The following week a mass meeting of the citizens will be held to take into consideration this and other bills affecting the interest of the people.



Prepare for success at the bar, in business or public life by studying the ORIGINAL SCHOOL. Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Revolving College Law Course and Business Law Course. Liberal Terms. Special Offer Now.
Sprague Correspondence School of Law,
123 Michigan Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW

(Continued from First Page)

The cases go to the extent of saying that anyone who brings on or provokes a personal encounter cannot rely upon the plea of self-defence. We can quickly see that if the law were permitted to be otherwise one desiring to kill another would only have to provoke that other sufficiently to cause him to use violence in order to take his life and escape the consequences. The main question as to whether or not the force used could have reasonably been deemed necessary is a question to be left to the determination of the jury in all cases.

It is also of interest to ask whether a man attacked is bound to retreat. It is quite well decided that when a man is attacked with a dangerous weapon he must retreat as far as he can safely do so before using like means in defending himself; but where the one attacked has reasonable grounds for believing that he can not safely retreat he is justified in using violence in self-defence. The right of self-defence goes to the extent of excusing a man for resisting arrest by violence where the attempted arrest is unlawful.

How far one may go in the defence of his property, or possessions, is reserved for treatment in a subsequent article.
(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN BEN. INSURANCE COMPANY OF RICHMOND, VA., LEADS THEM ALL STRONG FINANCIALLY, NUMERICALLY, OFFICIALLY AND IN BUSINESS INTEGRITY.

Dr. W. F. Graham Doing a Great Work.

Very recently the above named insurance company has been paying off some heavy claims from their Straight Life department. It is a pleasure to refer to a claim of \$142.00 paid to Mrs. Hattie Giles, No. 631 N Street, N. W. She is the widow of Mr. Sidney Giles, who died only a few days ago. The claim was paid on the 25th inst. Ask Policeman L. W. Giles, brother of the deceased. He will tell you about this Company. Ask the pastors of the colored churches, ask the doctors and the thousands of policy-holders in this city and they will tell you. Write to Mrs. Luke Cotton, No. 15 Jackson Avenue, Norfolk, Va., and she will tell you that when her husband died just before Christmas, that Dr. Graham went down and paid her \$500 in gold.

The American was the first Company on the 3rd of January to deposit \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) with the State Treasurer of Virginia for the protection of its policy holders. This Company has paid up capital stock to the amount of \$200,000. It is invested in Virginia stock bonds and real estate. If you doubt the statement write to the State Auditor at Richmond. Over 30,000 benefitted members are paying into the Company every week. They do business in all of the cities of Virginia and in the District of Columbia. You will find the Washington Office at No. 300 F Street, S. W. Mr. P. J. Mitchell is the hustling manager. THE BEER recommends this Company to the confidence of the people.

THE BEE WILL BE THANKFUL TO KNOW

If colored men have any manhood. If President Roosevelt is going South. If Vardaman is now happy since his people indorsed him. How many negroes will be appointed in the South.

If Babcock's lunch room bill will become a law.

What Roscoe Conkling Bruce means by his attacks on the negro.

If a juvenile court will be established in the District of Columbia.

If there will be many negro Democrats in 1908.

If the Socialist party will win in 1908.

If suffrage will be restored to the city.

If the judges of the police court and the District Commissioners will agree.

If the new negro leadership will assert its manhood.

If the negro will unite and be independent voters.

If Editor Knox of the Indianapolis Freeman knows what he is talking about.

If Delegate Cook will be recognized by the administration.

If Editors Fortune and Trotter will shake hands.

If the colored citizens indorse the separate Public Comfort Committee.

If you have read "Peculiar People," by Mrs. Chase.

What do you think of it.

If Judge Anderson wouldn't make a dignified Chief Justice.

If Manager Cooper has confessed his sins.

What virgin influenced him to change his religion.

If R. W. Thompson will allow Manager Cooper to pray now.

J. J. LEARY,

dealer in

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Cor. 26th and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh Street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

Automatic Gas Pump.

An automatic gas pump has recently been exhibited, constructed upon a plan enabling it, when set in operation, to run automatically, and to produce as perfect a Torricellian vacuum as is possible. It has been devised to provide a comparatively portable machine, suitable to special laboratory work, and for researches requiring prolonged pumping. A Roentgen ray bulb of a capacity of 200 cubic centimeters can be exhausted in 30 minutes.—Scientific American.

Roseberry's "Good Story."

In a recent English biography appears an anecdote told in the characteristic English manner. The writer remarks:

"Lord Roseberry told a very good story (for he is always amusing) about a gentleman who was traveling in the southern United States. The visitor was being shaved by a negro barber and noticed the extreme bluntness of the razor.

"Yes, sah," said the barber, "it is very blunt, sah; I was out last night with the boys."

Child's Image on Bank Notes.

The accepted design for the new Austrian five kroner bank notes, which will shortly be issued, is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head, which forms its chief ornament. The model for this head was the son of Prinz Franz Josef Rohan, whom the artist saw one day in the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked for the child's name and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

Many Telegrams.

The British postal department uses 80,000,000 of envelopes yearly for telegrams alone—a quarter of a million per day.



Improved Service to
Chicago

TRAIN NO. 7.

NEW YORK & CHICAGO EXPRESS

Lv New York 12.00 noon
Philadelphia 2.14 p.m.
Baltimore (Mt. Royal) 4.14 "
Baltimore (Camden) 4.30 "
Washington 5.30 "
Ar. Chicago (next day) 5.30 "

Excellent connections with all lines for Michigan points and all evening trains leaving Chicago for the West and Northwest. Solid vestibuled trains.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

J. B. Babney,

Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stalls for funerals, parties, etc.
Horses and carriages kept in first-class and ready satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.
Telephone for Office Main 1727
Telephone call for Stable Main 1431-3.

Our Stables, In

FREEMAN'S ALLEY
Where I can accommodate fifty horse calls and inspect our new and modern stalls and investigate our methods of doing first class work.
1132 3rd St., Northwest
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MANDAMUS CLARK,

ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK
CELLARS, YARDS FRONT STEPS, ETC.

Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

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Credit For all Washington.

PARLOR,
BED ROOM
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE IS
BEING HURRIED
AWAY AT
RIDICULOUSLY
LOW PRICES,
AND ON

Credit

No matter
How much or
How little
Furniture
You need, or
Whether you
Decide to pay
Cash or prefer
Easy terms of
Credit, you
Will find our
Prices lowest.

10 per cent discount for cash or if paid within 30 days, 7 1/2 per cent if paid within 60 days, and 5 per cent if paid within 90 days

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 - Seventh Street.
Between H and I Sts.

Trashy Books Removed.

Brooklyn—Public library officials in this city have determined that neither the morals nor the literary tastes of their people shall be contaminated if they can prevent. Orders have been sent to the branch libraries, nine in number, that all questionable or trashy books shall be withdrawn from circulation and submitted at once to the director. Those volumes considered positively bad and unfit for perusal in any home will be destroyed, excepting one volume in each instance, which will be preserved at the main library. Other books which the director may consider suitable only for persons of mature ages will be held up for written applications.

The Yellow Fever Germ.

American investigation has shown that yellow fever germs are disseminated by the mosquito, and now the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is about to send a second expedition to the Amazon to discover if possible the actual cause of the disease. At Para, on the Amazon, the disease is constantly presented in a greater or less degree.

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